14: Tamai--97[11] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 562, 276, 283, 574 Chin-hoan

All the women and girls, and even very small children, [MC: in the village of Togasha] smoke a great deal. . . Our hostess talked to us for several hours, and all this time she was spinning hemp. . .

Our host and interpreter, Shiro, had obtained the hide of stags for us to sleep on, but we were so cold that it was impossible for us to sleep.

Our hostess asked us why two of the soldiers (sentries) were standing outside in the rain and cold instead of coming in to get warm. The Lieutenant told her that this was a Japanese custom.

Since we could not sleep. . . our hostess again entertained us by playing the flute.

16: Müller--233 [6] U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 276, 857

The natives grow their own tobacco, but they use the leaves without any preparation. All the aborigines of Formosa smoke a great deal. Even very young boys and girls constantly have a pipe in their mouth. The pipes are made of bamboo.

Many of the natives also chew betel, which is treated with a solution of lime. This practice blackens the teeth, which is considered an attractive feature.

19: Guérin and Bernard--558 [3] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 241, 276, 311

Cereals are harvested by the savages on the slopes or plateaus which are near the dwellings. Fertilizer comes from the ashes of large tree trunks that lie flat on the ground and are burned every year. In the spaces between them you see turnips, a kind of dandelion which is a remedy for intoxication, and tobacco. Although the soil is carefully cultivated by hand, these plants are frail and do not grow close together; they look like the agricultural attempts of a people that is still in its infancy. The rice grains are very large, but that is the only successful crop. The tobacco leaves are stripped from the plant as needed, and are dried in the fire. Several tribes in the south prepare them in the shape of carrots.

20: Alvarez--257 [5] (no date) 1927 Formosan Aborigines
116, 276

"They [MC: the Formosan Aborigines] are very fond of brandy, yet without being immoral, or degenerated."

22: Wiedfeldt--10-11 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 177, 241, 276 Atayal

Tobacco smoking is general among men, women, and children. As a pipe they use two sticks of bamboo, thrust one into the other. [11] According to their traditions, they received the "tamako" from the savages of the plain, who in turn got it from the whites. Although it is only recently that they have taken over the planting of tobacco from the Chinese, today there are a few tobacco plants by every hut. Everyone picks a leaf as he needs it, sticks it in his hair or lays it on the ground to dry, and then packs it in his pipe when it is still half green.

31: Hofmann--622 [3] N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 276, 323 Tsou

All the natives smoke; the native term for tobacco is tamako. They have small pipes made of clay. They do not have the custom of chewing betel nuts, however....

34: Del Re--15 U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
273, 276 Yami

"Another peculiarity is that they neither smoke nor drink any kind of intoxicating beverage."

35: Collingwood--139-140 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosan Aborigines
116, 249, 276 Sek-hoan

"Nearly everyone, men and women, smoked; and almost our first greeting was a demand for tobacco, a word which they appeared [140] to have previously learned. A small plantation of tobacco grew and was in flower within the walls of the village, and in several places the leaves were laid out in the sun to dry. It is smoked by them in pipes about a foot long, which the woman sticks in her hair when she is not using it, and not unfrequently we observed them smoking a bundle of scarcely dried leaves, rolled up and forming a rude uncouth cigar."

36: Dodd--74-75 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 137, 249, 276

"Tobacco grows wild in many parts of the country inhabited by the savages, and in Chinese territory it is cultivated to a large extent in certain districts. The savages simply sun-dry it, then rub it in their hands and place it in their pipes. In this form it is very mild. Foreigners make it into blocks by placing the leaves one above the other; a little water is then sprinkled over them, sometimes a dash of rum, the leaves are then pressed into a compact block, or are compressed into a circular shape about the size of the wrist and tapering to a point at both ends. Tobacco made in this form is tied round tightly together with rope, and is a very good substitute for what is called ship's tobacco. Native-grown tobacco, has been often prepared in this way by sailors on board [75] British gunboats visiting Tamsui, and has been much appreciated by every one fond of a pipe.

Chinese cultivate the tobacco plant, and large quantities are exported in junks to the mainland, where it is 'cured' according to Chinese taste, and in this form is re-imported for the use of Chinese only. The plant seems to thrive in Formosa luxuriantly, and it is a wonder that no attempt has been made here to manufacture cigars and cheroots for foreign exportation. Judging from the quality and size of the leaf, there ought to be no difficulty in producing cigars equal to those made in Manila."

36: Dodd--75 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 276, 531

"The aborigines of the North one and all smoke tobacco. Men and women invariably do so, and even young boys and girls are addicted to this pleasant vice, and as the plant grows wild and Formosa is a feverish and aguish country, it is not astonishing that smoking is such a common habit amongst them. Their pipes are made of hollowed bamboo and the stem (tûtû bidnâ kûi) is also made of very thin bamboo reed, being about half a foot to a foot in length, according to the taste of the owner. The bowls are often very tastefully and prettily carved and are frequently ornamented with pieces of metal. When not in use, the pipe is generally struck in the hair at the back of the head by both men and women."

37: Steere--310-311 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 249, 276, 533 Chin-hoan

"The Tsui-whan raise their own tobacco, and all smoke, even little girls of six and eight years of age. They are great lovers of music, and those who were at work, harvesting and carrying home rice for their Chinese masters, were continually droning a musical but monotonous refrain. I was [311] several times awakened, while stopping in their village by their wild mountain songs, which they sang while at their feasts."